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THE TRIBUNE.
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BY
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THOMAS LORING, Editor.

TERMS.
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THE NEW ARM.

The Richmond Dispatch, has the following concerning a new weapon of defence which has just been brought to the notice of the Government:

The most serious and alarming feature of this war is the want of arms. There are now 20,000 men in the West in camps of instruction waiting for arms, with no prospect of obtaining them in time to participate in the tremendous conflicts that will settle the fate of the Southwest. There are a quarter of a million of men yet to be brought into the field, and it is not in the power of the Government to either make or procure a supply of firearms from abroad. It is evident we must resort to some other weapon, and the history of revolutions suggests to us the weapon—the Pike or Lance. The Greeks won their independence with it on the plains of Marathon. It was a most terrible weapon in the hands of the Poles, the Scotch, and the Irish. The French have never discontinued its use. It has been remarked that Americans improve on everything they use. Our own iron-clad ships are a proof of the truth of this remark. We have been shown an improvement upon the Lance, which we think is another proof.

The Graves Lance, named after its inventor, Dr. J. R. Graves, of Tennessee, seems to us to be as superior to the ordinary iron-pointed pole called a lance, as the Virginia is to an ordinary wooden boat. It is far superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen. It is not only a terrible, but a terror inspiring weapon, easily handled, and can be used with a shot-gun or Colt's rifle. A regiment armed with it would, indeed, be "terrible as an army with banners."

Dr. Graves comes to the city to offer to the President a legion of Western men armed with his pike, and we are confident he will gladly accept of it. Ten thousand men armed with this weapon would redeem Tennessee. Let them be tried.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Columbia S. C. Guardian says: It would require the Sphinx to unravel the mystery of the fall of New Orleans. We forbear all unfavorable comment until the facts are fully known. As a matter of curiosity we take the following from the Richmond Examiner. We believe it to be accurate in the statements it makes as to the tone of the Northern press:

Not the least singular detail of the strange story now before the public is the circumstance that the Northern press, so far back as last October, and repeatedly since then, have intimated, whenever New Orleans was mentioned, that it would eventually fall into their hands without a blow and without a shot.

The reader has seen several such intimations in the extracts from those journals published by this paper. Few paid attention to them at the time. They were regarded as empty menaces, for all knew the immense expenditure and preparation for the defence of the Mississippi and its golden key.

NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.—The Journal de Chimie Medicale contains an account of the discovery of a new and powerful sedative in neuralgia just discovered by Dr. Field. The substance used is nitrate of oxide and glycine, and is obtained by treating glycerine at a low temperature with ninety-nine drops of spirits of wine which constitutes the first dilution. A case of neuralgia in an old lady, which had resisted every known remedy, was completely cured by this new agent.

A party of belated gentlemen, about a certain hour, began to think of home and their wives' displeasure, and urged a departure. "Never mind," said one of the guests, "fifteen minutes will make no difference; my wife is as mad now as she can be."

THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

An enemy waging war in a manner violative of the usages of civilized nations has invaded our country; with presumptuous reliance on superior numbers, he has declared his purpose to reduce us to submission. We struggle to preserve our birth-right of constitutional freedom. Our trust is in the justice of our cause and the protection of our God. Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land and sorrow sits at the hearthstones of our countrymen; but a people conscious of rectitude and faithfully relying on their Father in Heaven may be cast down, but cannot be dismayed. They may mourn the loss of the martyrs whose lives have been sacrificed in their defence, but they receive this dispensation of Divine Providence with humble submission and reverent faith. And now that our hosts again go forth to battle, and loving hearts at home are filled with anxious solicitude for their safety, it is meet that the whole people should turn imploringly to their Almighty Father, and beseech His all-powerful protection.

To this end, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my Proclamation, inviting all the people to unite, at their several places of worship, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of the present month of May, in humble supplication to Almighty God that He will vouchsafe His blessings on our beloved country; that He will strengthen and protect our armies; that He will watch over and preserve our people from the evil machinations of our enemies; and that He will in this, our good time, restore to us the blessing of peace and security under His sheltering care.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate [SEAL] States at Richmond, on the 3d day of MAY, A. D. 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

We take the following extract from a late editorial in the Charleston Courier:

We have had to bear severe trials, but they have not yet been as great as we feared they would be. We are now enduring many privations and evils, but our strength is equal to the suffering, and we are prepared and willing to pass through furnaces heated seven times hotter than any whose fires have yet burned around us, if at last we attain our high purpose.

We must not, we dare not doubt of the eventual success. Doubts at such a time as this is failure, failure is subjugation, subjugation is slavery—the most grinding and disgraceful thralldom that ever wrung the soul of freedom. No! we dare not, do not doubt of final, complete and glorious success. We contend for rights God has given us, for blessings, without which life were without value or interest—for the virtue of our wives and the chastity of our daughters. We should address ourselves with fresh spirit and redoubled energy to this great work. It demands all our talents, all our energies, all our valor, all our fortitude. We must give ourselves to this vast undertaking, and cease from seeking our own pleasure, profit, ease and ambition. And if faithful to our holy cause, if we suffer nobly, fight courageously, and perform all our high duties in the fear of God, as sure as there is a sun, we shall triumph over our foes, and stand before the nations an independent power.

We hope our farmers are preparing to raise a large crop of sugar cane this year. Heretofore sugar and molasses have been so easily and cheaply obtained as to interfere with, and in a manner, prevent the extensive culture of the sugar cane. This however will certainly not be the case this year. Sufficient for the wants of this section can readily be produced, and can without doubt be quickly disposed of at prices that will amply repay the producer. Now that New Orleans has been captured and the principal sugar growing portion of the Confederacy in a manner cut off, should still further stimulate our people in their endeavors to supply what is required in this respect. With the prospect before us the indications are that no more profitable crop could be planted.—Western Sentinel.

ARMED INTERVENTION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

A letter from London to the New York Times uses the following language:

"You may suppose that your recent victories, and the prospect they give to your ability to overcome the rebellion, will be a check upon this action. Be not to sure of the British government policy, in both the most equally matched and balancing parties, is based now upon the theory of the future disruption of the American Union. On this ground reform is kicked out of Parliament. While America was united, prosperous, and powerful, the people of England could not demand to be heard in Parliament. The example of America was the stronghold of England reformers. In the secession of the South, in the civil war now raging, with all its calamities, the aristocracy of England finds a new lease of power. They have favored the rebellion from the beginning because they hate democracy, and dread its influence and example. Is it likely they will see America again re-united, prosperous and happy, if they can help it?"

"No, sir; the despots of Europe will plant themselves upon the Declaration of Independence, and tell you that, as you have once said that government depends upon the consent of the governed, you must be held to your principles. And they will never permit the States to re-unite, or to be re-united, if they can find the means to prevent it. Persons with whom I talk have no hesitation in declaring the animus of their Southern proclivities. 'Of course,' they say, 'we are glad to have democracy a failure abroad, because we fear it at home. We know it would never do in England, and we are glad to see it coming to naught in America. We are opposed to slavery; but there is no reason why we should not recognize the South with its slavery now as well as those eighty years past. Why make any difficulty about the Southern Confederacy any more than Spain, Brazil, or Turkey?—It is none of our business. But the success and progress of democracy is another affair; and if we can find any excuse to help the South, it is our interest to do it.'"

"And here is the real reason for the sympathy with the South which prevails in England, Canada, and the colonies everywhere."

RICHMOND TO BE HELD.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book states that the delegations from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States, and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk. The same writer says that the 1st South Carolina Regiment, in passing Chester a few days since, on their way to Richmond, gave cheer after cheer for "Old Virginia," declaring "she must and shall be free." One of the officers remarked that "Savannah and Charleston may be surrendered, but Richmond never." In alluding to President Davis' speech, lately made at Rocketts, to the soldiers passing to Yorktown, the correspondent says: "It was the best short speech I ever heard him make. He said, so far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Virginia."

A PRACTICAL PATRIOT.

Mr. C. B. Rouss, No. 114 Main-street, is both practical and zealous in his patriotism. He is selling salt and sugar to the families of soldiers who are in the service at cost. See his advertisement in our paper this morning. He sells salt to these families at six dollars per sack, while the general minimum price is twenty dollars; and he sells sugar to the same persons at half the present market price. Mr. Rouss deserves to be remembered as a patriot and humane man. He stands forward in wide contrast with the extortioner, who exacts from the wife of the soldier the most exorbitant rates for the same indispensable articles—pocketing her small means earned by her poorly paid industry or which she has received from her husband who is perishing his life in his country's defence for ELEVEN DOLLARS A MONTH! A sum perhaps less than the clear profit to the aforesaid extortioner on a single sack of salt! We call attention to the generous conduct of Mr. Rouss as presenting a noble example, worthy of emulation. "Go thou and do likewise."

Richmond Dispatch.

TOO MANY GENERALS.

The Federal Government is troubled with a disease which it would be well to be a little more careful in avoiding in the South. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

The crop of brigadier and major-generals is entirely too large. The President might as well understand that all the subordinate officers who small gun powder cannot make brigadiers, and all brigadiers cannot look upon a battle as not entitled to be jor-generals' commissions. Promotions should be the distinguishing reward of conspicuously meritorious services. It would have been well for some time longer for brigades to be commanded by senior colonels, and divisions by senior brigadiers. Most unluckily, there is reason to fear that too much weight is still given at Washington, in military as well as civil matters, to personal importunity.

BACON.—We understand that over 200,000 pounds of bacon have been bought in Petersburg and shipped to different points within the last few days. Some of it has been purchased by the government for the use of the army, some by individuals for their own consumption, while a large amount has been taken by merchants in Richmond for reselling. While no valid objection can be offered against purchases by the government, we think very strong arguments could be used against selling all our supplies of bacon to speculators. At the rate at which sales have been made for some days past, the day is not far distant when we shall be unable enough to supply the wants of our own people; and, with the surrounding country exhausted, where will our stores be replenished from. Sell to the government, sell to families, but keep a good stock on hand, else there will undoubtedly be suffering in our midst ere long.

HOW HE BROUGHT IN HIS GAME.

A miner at Pike's Peak took his gun and strayed a short distance from the camp, and shot a cub, not observing at the time the old bear, who was near at hand, ready to avenge the death of her offspring. The hunter approached his game with an exultant air; glorying in his success, and anticipating the astonishment of his companions to see him march into their midst with an ample supply of tender bear meat, when, to his surprise, he saw a large bear bounding toward him, very much determined to demolish him at a single meal.

Our hero dropped his gun and started off like a frightened deer down the hill. His companions saw him coming tearing through the bushes, and sung out to him, "What's the matter?"

"Gi-gi-gi-git your guns ready for a shot!" stammered he, almost out of breath. "I'm bringin' her right into camp!"

TROUBLE IN MADISON COUNTY, N.C.

The Asheville News says that after President Davis declared martial law in East Tennessee, the disaffected men of that region have been flocking by hundreds into the Laurel Mountains in Madison county, and that they now number from six to ten hundred. They recently made a foray into a loyal neighborhood and murdered one man because he would not give up his gun, and robbed the citizens generally of whatever they could lay their hands upon. The News says that the greatest excitement and indignation prevails throughout that part of the State, not only on account of outrages already committed, but in view of the threats of these desperadoes to burn and lay waste the whole country. Four volunteer companies from Buncombe started to the locality of the disturbance, and the militia of Madison and Buncombe counties have been ordered out. The News thinks that if the rascals can be brought to a fight they will receive a severe chastisement.

The News of a late date says:

"The troops under Gen. Marcus Erwin have gone into the Laurel country, blockaded all the mountain passes, captured thirty or forty of the ringleaders in the late outrages, together with about one hundred guns, and are in a fair way to 'conquer' peace." Capt Palmer's company from Mitchell (by the way, a splendid body of mounted men,) and one company from Tennessee, are there co-operating with the Madison and Buncombe troops.

Gen. Erwin and the forces under his command deserve great credit for the vigor and promptness displayed in nipping in the bud what would very soon have grown into a ugly affair."

THE TRIBUNE.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

"The Lord of Hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge."

GUERRILLA COMPANY.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this issue that Dr. J. J. Lawrence, late of the Goldsboro Rough Notes, and so long and so favorably known here and elsewhere, is getting up a Company of Partizan Rangers. We learn that he has one hundred first rate men already enlisted, but will receive more. Those wishing to join an excellent company of guerrillas, had better apply at once to him, at Wilson, N. C.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 22.

The news of a great battle near Corinth, Miss., may be expected hourly. Extensive preparations are being made on our side. The enemy is, doubtless, equally active. Both sides fully comprehend the importance of the impending engagement. If the rebels should be defeated, the fate of the Mississippi Valley, and in a great measure, of the rebellion will be decided.

Beauregard is not insensible to this. His army is not ignorant of it. General Halleck and the brave defenders who make up the grand army under his command, entertain similar views. The approaching battle, if won by our troops, will be the last great battle, in all probability, that will be fought in the cotton States. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the fight will be anything short of a desperate struggle.

We do not anticipate a retreat on the part of Beauregard, with a battle, because the moral effect of this would be quite as bad on the cause, now desperate, which he represents, as a defeat. That, under these circumstances he will fight—and fight desperately—struggling as a man in the agonies of death, we are bound to believe. In view of these facts and the consequences which necessarily result from an organized battle, in which over two hundred thousand men shall be engaged, it is the duty of the citizens to make provisions in advance for the care of the wounded.

Let boats be chartered, nurses engaged, physicians procured, supplies obtained, and everything put in readiness at once for the approaching mission. Let the Legislature appropriate money to stimulate and swell private contributions. We all know a bloody battle is impending. It is almost certain that it will be fought before the close of the present week. Gen. Halleck has his army concentrated. It is organized and equipped. The enemy will grow stronger by delay. On our side is expected to make the attack. The commander knows the importance of striking quickly, and he will not delay the blow. There can be no excuse, then, we repeat, for delay in the organization of measures of relief.

A CONTRADICTION.

T. A. Blakely, sends the following to the editor of the London Times:

I shall be greatly obliged if you will permit me to contradict in the "Times," the statement of several American and French newspapers, that the Nashville carried out from Southampton the cannon which the Merrimac had on board during the late engagement. Captain Pegram, who commanded the Nashville refused to receive on board even a few dozen pistols sent to him as a present to his government, so scrupulous was he in his determination to respect the neutrality of England and the hospitality so far as the latter went.

He did take out two Blakely guns, but they were the same he had brought from America, and is the sole armament of his ship.

TEXAS.

The Charleston Mercury holds the following language in respect to Texas and the Confederacy:

Now that the enemy is struggling for the control of the Mississippi river, the great State of Texas may be, for a time at least, cut off from communication with her sister States, and forced to depend upon her own resources in men and material for her own defence. But there is probably no one State that can better afford to take care of herself. She has a voting population of about 65,000, and a population of at least 100,000. With a Mexican, Indian, and coast frontier of great extent to protect, she has yet no troops, other than her own sons, within her borders, though the gallant Texans have shed lustre upon the fame of their State on every battle field of the war. We are informed, on good authority, that Texas has now in the field forty-four full regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Of these, seventeen are enlisted for the war, and ten more are about to do likewise. These regiments, numbering in the aggregate over forty thousand men, have all been raised without recourse to draft. With a population so hardy, patriotic, and brave, with her teeming soil and her boundless resources in provisions of every kind, there can be no doubt that Texas will give a good account of herself while the rest of the Confederacy is struggling in the grip of the great Yankee anacanda.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER.

LONDON, 19th March, 1862.

The news of our recent disasters in the West has demonstrated the fact, which each successive Federal victory, from the battle at Somerset to the occupation of Nashville, has only shown in a clearer light, that no considerable portion of the British people desire or contemplate our subjugation by the North. These Federal successes have, indeed, produced an effect here which surpasses many. The Journals vie with each other to demonstrate that these successes bring the North no nearer to its object than it was after the disgraceful route at Manassas, and that the real difficulties of the campaign are only just beginning. All show a more intelligent comprehension of our resources and many already predict a decisive overthrow of the Northern forces so soon as, allured elusive successes, they shall have a hostile territory in their rear. Such an overthrow, they argue, must be far more disastrous than was the Bull Run route where their own Capitol lay within easy distance of the fugitives. Not one respectable English paper has made our calamities a theme for rejoicing or for taunts. Even papers supposed to be in the Northern interest such as the "Daily Telegraph," have contented themselves with the hope that the North would seize the opportune moment to proffer an honorable peace. At first this hope was very general entertained, but further advice from the deluded section have dissipated it from most minds.

But the most remarkable effect of the bad news from home is the prediction made a few days since by Earl Russell in the House of Lords, that peace would be made within three months, perhaps sooner—in a manner consistent with the happiness and freedom of both continents; that the North—here are Earl Russell's own words—"whatever may be their military successes, whatever may be their naval victories, whatever positions they may occupy, will at least consent to a peaceful separation of two States which might both be mighty." Considering that the foreign Secretary has been the open apologist of all the outrages of the Washington Government, that he dealt the heaviest blow he could deal by declaring the blockade effective when the current testimony of British consuls and naval commanders had declared it a sham in contravention of international law, thus forcing the opponents of the blockade to the alternative of silence or of an open war against the Ministry for which they were not ready—considering that Earl Russell is believed to be almost the only serious obstacle to our recognition, this is surely a most remarkable and significant declaration. It is not less significant that the Ministerial organ; the "Morning Post" publishes a series of letters, with Earl Russell's prediction for their text, intended to prove that this prediction can only be fulfilled by the immediate recognition of the Confederate States.

This morning the "Post" comes out "flat-footed," as we say at home, and editorially declares—"the fact is, the ultimate and final separation between North and South has been incontestably accomplished. Each new phase of the campaign makes this fact only more and more apparent. The successes of the Federal arms, few though they have been, have more than anything else, tended to render the fusion of the belligerents into a single nation impossible. How long it will be before this truth is acknowledged in the Northern States, it is not easy to foretell; but in the interests of the world at large, in the interests of humanity, and especially in the interest of the now irrevocably divided portions of a great and industrious people, we sincerely pray that that time may not be far distant."

To enforce the impossibility of reconquest upon the the British mind, papers of all shades of opinion have borrowed comparisons near home. The attempt of the North is compared to an attempt of France to subjugate England, and of the two impossibilities the latter is declared the less. Another rather striking comparison which occurs in the merchantile circular of Neill Bros., a New York firm located at Manchester, is now going the rounds of the press. It is worth republishing at home:

"A COMPARISON.—Let us imagine the Scotch rebellion against the English government, and hating that government and the whole English people with the bitterness which prevails in America. Let us suppose them numbering six or eight millions; placing an army of 300,000 men in the field, occupying Northumberland and Cumberland, and holding them successfully for eight or nine months, in spite of every effort to dislodge them. Let us next suppose some of their forts in these border counties, with garrisons amounting to 15,000 men, captured, but with their own country still untouched; would they lay down their arms without the remaining hundreds of thousands of men under arms striking a blow? Would they not back upon their own soil, lead the enemy on from his base of operations and his supplies, choose favorable positions for giving battle upon more equal terms than

those of contending or beleaguered positions held by isolated garrisons; and finally, if beaten there and followed to their mountains and lakes, fight the country inch by inch? And if they would do so in an old settled and limited country like Scotland, possessing good roads, how much more certainly would they hold out if their country were half as large as Europe, covered with woods and swamps, and almost impassable for artillery? But is the comparison a fair one? There is certainly not the same moral or physical stamina in the Southern population as in the Scotch, but there is enough to ensure a long contest; and perhaps never in any struggle on record was there a fiercer determination to endure all things rather than submit, or such bitter hatred and contempt for an enemy as pervades the Southern people."—Circular of Neill Brothers.

In all this, thoughtful men see a direction given from above to compare the public mind for a recognition of the Confederate States. I am able on this point to give something more than mere conjecture, and to state, on indisputable authority, that a concentrated effort will be made, with every prospect of success, immediately after the Easter holiday, to press a resolution through Parliament "to open diplomatic relations with the Government of the Confederate States of America." There is yet some difference of opinion whether the more opportune moment of a great victory achieved on our part, should not be awaited. As such a victory is expected here by almost everybody, this difference of opinion can scarcely affect the long deferred result.

The question will doubtless arise in the mind of our readers, why has recognition been thus far delayed, and why does Great Britain recognise a blockade declared inefficient by her Consular and Naval authorities. The extreme haste with which I am compelled to write to save the opportunity of sending this, prevents my entering as fully as I should like into this subject. I can only say, first, that Earl Russell, the foreign Secretary, scarcely conceals his hostility to us, and his influence has gone far toward preventing earlier recognition. The Ministry, of which he forms part, would have died a natural death two months ago and given place to one friendly to us, but the promptness with which they acted in the Trent affair has made them political capital on the interest of which they continue to live, and which renders it hopeless for the opposition to attack them on their management of foreign relations. Next the blockade, instead of ruining the cotton manufacturers, has been thus far a godsend to them, and while starving the operatives, has made the fortunes of the employers by enabling them to dispose of, at high prices, a surplus stock of goods. As for the Convention at Paris, it had never been debated in Parliament, and was, by a large portion of both great political parties, regarded as injurious to the naval interests of England. A loose construction of that Convention pleases even those who would like to see the American blockade raised. The universal belief, also, that India needs but a close market for a year or so, to supply the greater part of the staple consumed has tended to our disadvantage.

Few of these reasons now exist in the same force as heretofore, and hence the political signs begin to augur favorably to us.

In haste, yours,

TRAVELLER.

THE ASSAULT ON GEN. McCLELLAN

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes of the assault on McClellan that now fills the newspapers of the North:

The key to the fierce assaults of the whole radical abolition element upon General McClellan is found in the disclosures made in their private conference with each other. They fear his constantly growing popularity, and cautiously admit to each other that if he should gain one or two splendid and decisive victories their hopes of carrying out their Presidential programme will be effectually crushed. While fiercely shouting "On to Richmond," these men are really chagrined at the rapid progress of the Union arms and the restoration of Federal authority. They are simply playing their game in reference to the next Presidency. All their ideas of patriotism are reduced to mere partizan success. For a day or two past they have been industriously circulating a rumor that the President is much alarmed at the overwhelming popularity of General McClellan, and fears his rivalry for a nomination to the Presidency in 1864. In this way they are sedulously striving to beget an antagonism between the friends of the President and those of the General. The abolition wisacres are practicing upon the theory, divide and conquer.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—Gen. Lawton has formally communicated to the City Council his determination never to surrender the city. The Council has resolved to sustain Gen. Lawton.

THE NEWS.

The Petersburg Express of Monday states that the Eastern Train from this place having on board the 37th N. C. Regiment ran off at the place of repair on Saturday: Six men were injured more or less mostly by jumping off the cars, two of them, we regret to learn, so seriously as to render it dangerous to bring them to Petersburg. The other four, whose names we give below, were brought to town yesterday morning and placed in the North Carolina Hospital. Their injuries are comparatively light:

F. E. ASHLEY, Co. B., Capt. HUNTER.

G. W. NORRIS, Co. B., "

W. A. HELMS, Co. D., Capt. ASHBURY.

CEARENCE CARTER, Co. A., Capt. HARTOW.

The same paper says:

Accounts brought by passengers in Lynchburg on the Orange cars last Friday night, state positively that Gen. Jackson has made a forward movement towards Harrisonburg, and at the latest news from him was at Kearns town, four miles from that place, and the enemy were retreating before him.

The Western Carolinian, published at Franklin, says that Capt. W. H. Thomas passed through that place some days ago, in command of 104 Cherokee warriors, for the seat of war in East Tennessee. As they passed through that town they made the welkin ring with the terrible Indian war hoop.

The Lexington (Va.) Gazette records the capture, on the 26th ult., in Bath county, of a whole train of Yankee wagons, with several of the escort attending them. The Yankees were on a thieving expedition along the Cowpasture river, hearing of which a detachment of 40 men, under command of Lieut. Brinkley, was sent in pursuit. The result of the expedition against the marauders was the killing of six, besides twenty-eight wagons, heavily loaded, ninety-five good horses and mules, with their harness, and some valuable rifles. The wagons were burned, it being impossible to bring them away. So says the Savannah Republican.

The New Orleans Picayune, in an article on the relations of Mexico, the Allies, and the United States, does not regret the unfriendly termination of the armistice, and the resumption of hostilities in Mexico, since the Government of that country was under the thumb of Corwin, and as a consequence hostile to the South. "So much the better," says the Picayune, "if this condition of things brings the United States into conflict with the Allies, and multiplies the enemies of our enemies."

The Lynchburg Virginian, of Friday, says: We learned from soldiers who arrived by the Orange train last night that a part of General Ewell's forces crossed the mountain Wednesday, and a part on Thursday. They have, ere this, formed a junction with Gen. Jackson, and an early attack on Banks' forces is expected. This is thought to be the purpose of our Generals.

Several thousand dollars, together with twenty-two bales of cotton, were subscribed in Houston, Texas, in a few hours, towards securing a competence to the widow and family of Gen. A. S. Johnston.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday, says: Two framed dwellings, located on Clay-street, near Buchanan's Spring, were consumed by fire about 2 o'clock Thursday morning. The buildings were owned by Messrs. Wade & Jones, and worth, perhaps, \$5 000, on which there was no insurance. Both tenements were occupied by families. It is presumed that the torch was lighted by an incendiary. Owing to some cause, as we learn, the fire bells did not sound the alarm.

A letter from Dr. Francis H. Gaines, surgeon in our army at Cumberland Gap, says that the enemy's force which menaced that stronghold is completely demoralized. The small pox has been decimating their ranks, and desertions are of frequent occurrence.

Coffee is falling. Several bags of coffee were sold at auction in Savannah, on Wednesday, at prices ranging from 61 to 66 cts.

A proposition has been made that the Federal Congress shall place a stamp tax of \$5 on every recommendation for office, and an additional tax of \$10 on every candidate who may file his papers at any of the Departments. Money making proposition, that.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—A Yankee correspondent, writing from New York, under date of April 24th, says:

The arrival of the remainder of the prisoners captured in Fort Pulaski increases the number of Southern officers and men in confinement on Governor's Island to 500, as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Prisoners from Newbern	10	130
Prisoners from Fort Pulaski	30	330

The officers are quartered in the rooms occupied by the Fort Hatteras officers, and, like them, are allowed the liberty of the Island until retreat, after which they are confined to the garrison. Most of them appear to have money, and avail themselves pretty freely of the privilege which have been extended to them of sending to the city for any extras they require in the way of rations. The men are confined to Castle William and its vicinity. Their rations are cooked in the garrison and sent down to them under charge of the Provost-Sergeant. Most of the Fort Pulaski prisoners are soldier-like men, but their dirty gray uniform spoils their appearance altogether.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

RICHMOND, May 3.

The proclamation of Governor Letcher announces the amended Constitution of the State to be rejected by six hundred and seventy-eight majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, May 1.

The Savannah Republican, of this morning, has a letter from Tampa, Fla., of the 25th, confirming the previous report of the refusal of Major Thomas to surrender the town. The enemy had threatened to shell the town, but had not done so yet.

Prisoners, who escaped from Key West, report that three thousand Federals were on the Island, and three hundred in the Hospital, with the small pox, &c.

The Savannah Republican Corinth correspondent, of the 1st, confirms the reoccupation of Decatur by our troops. The enemy had shelled the town and burned the bridges.

We have probably occupied Huntsville—weather good, and the enemy slowly moving on our right.

The Mobile Register, of the 30th, says it has reason to doubt the destruction among our gun boats on Lake Pontchartrain as great as heretofore announced.

The Corinth correspondent of the Register says that Morgan had taken command of a regiment of infantry.

A special despatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer, from Chattanooga, of the 1st, says that the enemy had crossed the river in small force, and there was considerable force at bridgeport. We will fight them in the mountains.

THIRD DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, May 3.

The Little Rock True Dellegate, of the 24th, says there is a report current that Standwee had had a fight in neutral lands with the Cherokees. He thrashed the enemy soundly, took two or three hundred prisoners, and eighty wagons. It has good reason to believe the report true.

It is also reported that McBride has had a successful skirmish in Missouri.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 28th, says: "We hear from above that during the bombardment of Fort Pillow on yesterday, three of the enemy's mortar guns exploded."

At last accounts the enemy had not appeared at Carondelet, sixty miles above New Orleans.

The Argus says that the enemy's gun boats above Memphis will soon be in our hands.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 3d.

Authentic information from New Orleans, by telegraph, received here, states that the troops at Fort Jackson mutinied and spiked some of the guns, when Duncan surrendered.

The Louisiana was at Fort St. Philip, unmanageable, and received a broadside thirty feet without injury. She was then blown up by her commander, McIntosh, who had an arm and leg blown off.

About thirteen of the enemy's steamers came up before the surrender of the forts, among them the Brooklyn, and three others of her class.

The enemy is believed to be in full possession of New Orleans.

The French Commander of Militaire gave notice that he required sixty days before the bombardment, to remove all French citizens. This was before the surrender.

City quiet. Great excitement. People fully loyal to the Confederacy.

All cotton and shipping in the city of New Orleans, and also of Baton Rouge, has been burnt—about thirty-two thousand bales.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD TO THE ARMY.

CORINTH, MISS., May 2.

SOLDIERS OF SHILOH AND ELKHORN:—We are about to meet once more, in the shock of battle, the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face and hand to hand.

We are to be freemen, or vile slaves to others, who are free only in name and who but yesterday you vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampment, on the ever memorable battle field of Shiloh.

Let the impending battle decide our fate and add more illustrious pages to the history of our Revolution, one to which our children will point with noble pride, and say "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth."

I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet the foe in that struggle, that should give us the victory.

Soldiers! Can the result be doubtful?—Shall we not drive into Tennessee, the presumptuous mercenaries, collected for our subjugation?

One more manly effort, and trusting in God and the justice of our cause, we shall

recover more than we have lately lost.

Let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echoed by those of the Army of Virginia on the historic battle-field of Yorktown.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Gen'l Com'dg.

RICHMOND, MAY 1, 1862.

Dispatches from Knoxville state, that an engagement took place in the Cumberland Gap on the 28th ult. Confederate loss trifling; Enemy repulsed with considerable loss. The Federals have been reinforced by eight regiments, and have completed the Floating Bridge across the Cumberland River. General Morgan commanding, believes they will attempt to make a flank movement. No other news here.

RICHMOND, May 1.

Latest advices from Europe show that the result of the Naval fight in Hampton Roads, continues to excite wide-spread anxiety, and will lead to a revolution in naval architecture.

In the House of Commons on the 7th ult. De Iserealli attacked the financial policy of the Chancellor Exchequer, and thought England might find herself in an unpleasant predicament, if unforeseen difficulties should arise in America. Gladstone replied with considerable bitterness. Bentinck condemned the policy of the government, and attributed the distress of the country to the inhuman policy of refusing to recognize the Confederate States. Pauperism has increased sixty-six per cent. within twelve months.

Lancashire and Cheshire crops, England, are represented as promising and luxuriant.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Northern papers were received yesterday. In them is a despatch from Fort Wright, furnishing some particulars relative to the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and also of the capture of New Orleans. The latter fell without a struggle.

In the former there was an engagement of two days. One of the vessels of the enemy was sunk, and their loss very heavy.

Information by way of Fortress Monroe is received of the destruction of the gunboat Louisiana, by the Federal steamer Pensacola, while attempting to escape.

No official report of the surrender of New Orleans had been received at Washington City.

Lovell retired 70 miles back, on the Jackson Railroad.

The fortifications before Yorktown were progressing undisturbed.

Preparations on both sides were heavy, giving signs of the expectations of a great conflict.

A large staff of surgeons and nurses are detailed from different States, to take charge of the wounded, and arrangements are being made to identify the dead.

The flotilla is ready to carry the wounded to Forts Monroe, Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, New York and Philadelphia.

The N. Y. Herald says that Hancock had a brilliant skirmish with the enemy on Monday last. In a few days a terrific battle will open fearfully on both sides.

Commodore Foote is still bombarding Fort Wright.

There was a smart skirmish on Monday between the cavalry forces, at Pittsburg landing. The loss was small on both sides. The Confederates are mounting heavy guns, and preparing for a desperate fight.

Col. Slough and Gen. Cauley, effected a junction at Galvesto, on the 11th, when there was skirmishing between the opposing forces.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, a bill creating a bureau of clothing, and authorizing the appointment of a Medical Inspector-General, were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Speeches in the House of Representatives show a most shameless wholesale plunder of the public treasury. Members of the House are still anxious to screen the robbers, even after conviction.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Stock market buoyant yesterday. Government 6's rose 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

General Railway list rose ½ to ¾ on account of the news from New Orleans.

Exchange 112½ to 112¾. Gold 102.

Cotton market on the 29th exhibited irregular movements of small lots; prices unchanged. Sales of 580 bales—closing basis 29½ for Middling Uplands.

The Herald says the war will end in one month, perhaps in two weeks, notwithstanding its magnitude.

Lieut. Robinson has been ordered to the command of Stevens' battery, at Fortress Monroe.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26th.—General Wright has issued an order to arrest all persons charged with aiding and abetting the rebellion, and such persons are required to take the oath of allegiance or be confined.

The steamship Bremen was at Southampton on the 16th.

York constructed iron clad ships are engaging the minds of the people in various parts of Europe.

LONDON, April 16.—The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Sunday, by the Emperor, at the Tuilleries. There was a brilliant display, and a speech by the Chief of the Embassy. Napoleon replied in reference to a treaty, tendering the hospitalities of the French nation, and promising to send them back in a war vessel.

LONDON, April 15.—Great distress in Lancashire; in the town of Blackburn alone, there were more than fifteen thousand people suffering from scarcity of food, clothing, bedding and fuel.

Accounts from France state that the iron cased frigates, Heroine, Sullivan and Solferino, will soon be launched.

LATER FROM CORINTH.

GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

THE REPORTED BATTLE AT CORINTH.

The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent, of the 4th, says:

"5 O'clock, Afternoon.—All quiet here.—Both armies maintain threatening positions. It is now raining."

RICHMOND, April 6th.

The Legislature met yesterday in extra session. In his message, to-day, Gov. Letcher says it is his deliberate opinion that the conscription act is unconstitutional, but the peculiar condition of affairs, and the exciting time, requires its passage. He forbears comment, and says that unity and conciliation are indispensable to our success, and urges upon the people to make prompt and cheerful response. The Gov. says there is no occasion for despondency; our successes, so far, are more brilliant than those which attended our ancestors in the origin of their great struggle. He urges the vigorous prosecution of the war, and says we must make a war of invasion. Maryland must be redeemed. The North must be made to feel the evil of war, before we can hope for permanent peace.

The fall of New Orleans renders a change in our policy necessary, and it should be made without delay.

The counties in Virginia, overrun by the enemy, contain a slave population of eighty thousand, which, at moderate valuation, are worth forty-five millions.

The Governor says he has been informed that the constitution adopted by the traitors who constituted the Wheeling Convention had been rejected by the people to whom it was submitted. A clause, providing for the gradual emancipation, was also rejected. The Governor vindicates the people of Northwestern Virginia against the imputations of disloyalty to the Confederacy.

An official letter from Williamsburg states that the enemy pursued our cavalry pickets nearly to town, on Sunday afternoon, but were easily repulsed by our rear guard, commanded by Brig. Gen. McLaws. The enemy lost one piece of artillery, two caissons, and fifteen prisoners. The fourth Virginia cavalry under Lieut. Col. Wickland, made a handsome charge.

Official despatches of the 5th inst., state that the enemy evacuated Harrisburg on Monday, and that the town is now in possession of our cavalry, under Capt. Winfield.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

AUGUSTA, Geo. May 6.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 1st inst., has seen New Orleans papers of Tuesday. The authorities of the city held out to the last, in stubborn heroic refusal to lower the flag of their adoption.

All the guns at Fort Jackson were spiked before surrender.

Fort Pike was evacuated and every thing it contained was abandoned.

Farragut sent a communication to the Mayor and Council, on the 28th ult., complaining of their refusal to haul down the Confederate flag, &c., and notified them to remove the women and children from the city, within forty-eight hours. The Mayor convened the Council, and decided not to recede from their position. The Louisiana flag still floats to the breeze. Mayor Monroe nobly replied to Farragut, saying, "We will stand your bombardment, undaunted as we are."

Farragut, on the 29th, again addressed the Mayor, saying that Forts Jackson and St. Phillip had fallen and he would proceed to raise the Federal flag on the Custom House, and the Mayor must see it respected in his official capacity.

The N. Orleans Evening Delta, of Wednesday, says that all the Confederate flags were lowered, and the Federal flag floated from all the public buildings under the protection of the enemy's guns.

All the city papers were still published, but their matter was confined to local topics.

The Federals expected to take military possession of the city on Wednesday.

The commandant of the French steamer Milan, opposite to N. Orleans, notified Farragut that forty-eight hours notice of bombardment was ridiculous, and demanded sixty days for evacuation.

LATEST.

INTERESTING FROM N. ORLEANS.

The Mobile Tribune, of the 4th inst., has despatches from Jackson, Miss., of the 2d.

The Delta, of Thursday says that business was generally suspended in New Orleans.—Most of the banks are closed—the city is very sad.

The Delta thinks that the Federal troops will be landed to-day.

The Post Office remains open, guarded by

THE DELTA'S DELUSION.

The Railroad travel is stopped. The mutiny at Fort Jackson was caused by a false rumor that the city had surrendered. The Delta says Farragut's fleet continued and marched off to the enemy. One company stood firm.

The Mobile Tribune has official despatches from Camp Moore, of the 2d inst. A steamer from the Yankee fleet says that Farragut has left the river, for the purpose of attacking Mobile. We have faith in the statement.

In answer to foreign Consul, Farragut said he would allow permission to visit Boats and Skiffs to come to the city, but no steamer would be allowed to come.

Farragut has notified the Mayor that he would have no further communication with the authorities, as he had been misrepresented. He stated that Gen. Butler was soon expected, to whom the command of the city would be given.

RICHMOND, April 7.

The Hon. Robert Scott, of Fauquier Co. Va. and a promising member of the Convention, was killed on Saturday by a merrymaking party of union Tories from Fauquier county.

RICHMOND, April 7th.

Northern papers of the 4th are received. Special despatches from Yorktown say that it is rumored that all the members of Congress from the border States, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other States, are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and House.

There was great excitement in Baltimore, growing out of a report that France intended to interfere in American affairs.

The New York Herald says that diplomatic movements are on foot at Washington, with the view of bringing about a compromise involving the political independence of the South.

The steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April for Bermuda, was captured on Sunday last, and taken to Philadelphia. Her cargo consisted of munitions of war.

RICHMOND, March 7.

An official letter from General Johnston states that a handsome affair had taken place near Williamsburg. The enemy attacked our rear guard with great force, and were driven back to the river about one mile. The troops principally engaged on our side consisted of Longstreet's and Stewart's Divisions.

A report was current in the street, this morning, that in the above affair the enemy were completely repulsed, with a loss of several hundred prisoners. This report was traced to a soldier, who arrived this morning from below, and affirmed that a letter from General McLaws to General Cobb, was sent in his hearing, communicating the above information.

Subsequently a despatch was received by the Secretary of War, from General Magruder, via Petersburg, which states that the loss of the enemy included nine hundred prisoners and ten pieces of artillery. Our loss, in killed and wounded, was about five hundred.

The despatch says that the enemy are again pressing forward.

DIED.

At Murphey's Creek, near South Washington, at about 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 30th of April last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William L. Love, WILLIAM J. LOVE, Sen., of Wilmington, aged 74 years and 8 months.

He had all his children around him, and gave them his parting blessing. For three or four weeks before his death, he suffered the most intense pain, but under the influence of faith and trust in God.

It is not the dictation of a long personal friendship alone, that causes the Editor of the Tribune to give a special notice of the death of this estimable citizen, but simple justice requires us to say, that he was a man of exemplary honesty, frugality and untiring industry—and faithful in all his several relations. As a member of the M. E. Church, he has devoted his life to the service of God, his Saviour, and of him it may be truly said: "May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his."

ATTENTION

GUERRILLAS.

I AM raising a PARTIZAN BAND OF GUERRILLAS. Have now about 100 enlisted men, and continue to receive those wishing to join until the 16th inst., will receive them either as Infantry or Cavalry.

None wanted but able bodied men of good moral character. Apply to

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, Capt.

MOSIS P. MOSE, Major.

R. P. EDWARDS, Jr., Captain.

J. R. DAVIS, " "

Goldsboro, April 7, 1862.—42-1

\$100 REWARD.

ON the 6th inst., sometime about midnight, my trunk was opened by the boy, which was found by some one who entered my room, at the GRANGER'S HOTEL, while I was asleep, and pocket book, containing several hundred dollars, was abstracted therefrom. The thief also took a few drab pants and a marooned vest. A reward will be paid for the detection of the thief. At the Tribune Office.

Goldsboro, N. C., May 6th, 1862.

THE TRIBUNE

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

(From Advanced Sheets of the Southern Monthly for May.)

OUR FAITH IN '61.

BY A. J. REQUIER.

That governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Declaration of Independence, July 4, '76.

Not yet one hundred years have flown
Since, on this very spot,
The subjects of a Sovereign throne—
Lies-masters of their lot,
This high decree sped o'er the sea,
From council board and tent,
"No earthly power can rule the free
But by their own consent!"

For this, they fought as Saxons fight,
On bloody fields and long—
Themselves the champions of the right,
And judges of the wrong;
For this their stainless knight-hood wore
The branded rebel's name,
Until the starry cross they bore
Set all the skies aflame!

And States co-equal and distinct
Outshone the western sun,
By one great charter interlinked—
Are not banded into one;
Whose graven key that high decree
The grand inscription lent,
"No earthly power can rule the free
But by their own consent!"

Oh, sordid age! oh, ruthless rage!
Oh, sacrilegious wrong!
A deed to blast the record page,
And snap the strings of song;
In that great charter's name a band
By groveling greed enticed,
Whose warrant is the grasping hand,
Of deeds without a Christ!

States that have trampled every pledge
Its crystal code contains,
Now give their words a keener edge
To harness it with chains—
To make a bond of brotherhood
The sanction and the seal,
By which to arm a rabble brood
With fratricidal steel.

Who, conscious that their cause is black
In piling peace and rhyme,
Talk hatefully of love and tack
Hypocrisy to prime:
Who smile and sneer, then "heave the gorge,"
Or impotently frown;
And call us "rebels" with King George,
As if they wore his crown!

Most venal of a venal race,
Who think you cheat the sky
With every pharisaic face
And simulated lie;
"Round Freedom's lair, with weapons bare,
We greet the light divine
Of those who throne the goddess there,
And yet inspire the shrine!"

Our loved ones' graves are at our feet,
Their homesteads at our back—
No belted Southron can retreat
With women on his track:
"Peal, bannered host, the proud decree
Which from your fathers went,
"No earthly power can rule the free
But by their own consent!"

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The following regulations of the War Department, in relation to the act of Congress known as the Conscription Act, are published by authority, for the information of the public:

I.—ENROLLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RECRUITS.

1. An officer not below the rank of Major will be detailed for each State to take charge of the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation, and disposition of the recruits raised under this act.

2. Application will be made immediately to the Governors of the several States for permission to employ State officers for said enrollment, and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the Department to perform that duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State officers are employed, the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrollment will be observed, as far as applicable.

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the Generals commanding the military departments in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and in ordering them to the field will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisition for such medical attendance and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and unattached companies, in service on the 16th inst., will send copies of their muster-rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the department, allotting, as far as practicable, to each such corps, the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will, from time to time, send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will report on the first Monday of every month the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and regiments and corps to which they were sent.

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies, and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law—that is to say, for each company of infantry, 64 privates, of cavalry, 60 privates; of artillery, 70 privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting as far as practicable the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

II.—VOLUNTEERS FOR ENLISTING CORPS.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves prior to their enrollment at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the permission of the Generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted, (General Order No. 6.) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

III.—VOLUNTEER CORPS HERETOFORE AUTHORIZED.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such States by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commandant thereof.

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and with their corps will be placed by him in the camp of instruction, and reported immediately to the department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits, until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the department, from the Commanding General of the army, or in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department in which the camps may be situated, and in such cases report will immediately be made to the department by the officer in command of the camp.

IV.—ADDITIONAL CORPS—GUERRILLA SERVICES.

12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers." For this latter purpose, applications must be made through the Commanding Generals of the military departments in which the said corps are to be employed.

V.—RE-ORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONTHS CORPS.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons, and companies of twelve months volunteers, will re-organize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as the brigade commander may prescribe, and the said brigade commanders are hereby ordered to fix an announce the day for such re-organization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged, under the provisions of the act, will take part in such election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the Department.

VI.—CORPS RAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE.

15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service as hereinabove provided.

VII.—DISCHARGES.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall, before the 16th day of July next, attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under 18 and over 35 years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day, will, upon their application, be then discharged whether such maximum be attained or not.

VIII.—TRANSFERS.

17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re-enlistment ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the department.

IX.—SUBSTITUTE.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself, with the substitute, to the commander of a camp of instruction, and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and enrolled.

X.—EXEMPTION.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act, shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

COURTS OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Anson County on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Alexander, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Alamance, first Monday after the fourth Monday of February, May, August and November.
Alleghany, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.
Beaufort, third Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December.
Bertie, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Bladen, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Brunswick, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Buncombe, second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Burke, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Cabarrus, third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Caldwell, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Camden, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Carteret, the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Caswell, first Monday after the fourth Monday of March, June, September and December.
Catawba, third Monday in January and July; and

second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Chatham, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Chowan, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Cleveland, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Columbus, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Craven, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Cumberland, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Currituck, the last Monday in February, May, August and November.
Cherokee, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Clay, last Monday in February, May, August and September.
Duplin, third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Davidson, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Davis, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Edgecombe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Franklin, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Forsyth, third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Gates, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Granville, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Greene, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Guilford, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Gaston, third Monday in February and August, and fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Halifax, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Harnett, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Haywood, fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Hertford, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Hyde, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Henderson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Iredell, third Monday in February, May and November.
Johnston, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jones, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and on the last Monday in January and July.
Jackson, third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Lenoir, first Monday in January and July, and third Monday in March and September.
Lincoln, second Monday in January and July, and third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Martin, second Monday in January, April, July and October.
McDowell, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Mecklenburg, fourth Monday in January, July and October.
Montgomery, first Monday in January, April, July and October.
Moore, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.
Macon, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Madison, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Mitchell, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Nash, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
New Hanover, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Northampton, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Onslow, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Orange, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Pasquotand, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Perquimans, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Person, third Monday of March, June, September and December.
Pitt, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Polk, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Randolph, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Richmond, third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Rowan, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Robeson, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Rockingham, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Rutherford, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Sampson, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Stokes, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Surry, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Stanly, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Tyrrell, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.
Transylvania, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Union, first Monday in January, April, July and October.
Wake, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Warren, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Washington, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Watauga, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Wayne, third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Wilkes, first Monday after the fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.
Wilson, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.
Yadkin, first Monday in January, April, July and October.
Yancey, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.